

NEWS EXPECTED.

By the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Sunday morning in 184 hours from New York. The captain informs that the ship arrived, twenty-two days from Liverpool, at Newport at the moment of his leaving on Saturday evening.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.

THE LATE PROMISES.

The late sailing line ship Calcutta, Capt. ... arrived yesterday, in the morning, about a message of thirty-two days from New York. We are but in possession of the news of that city of Monday and Tuesday last (9th and 10th).

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.

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fact that an Ex-President of the United States should become the Representative of a small District in a single State—this, we say, is extraordinary, and illustrates in a striking manner the genius of our civil institutions. In some points of view the event has its parallel in the acceptance, by Ex-President Monroe of the humble office of Justice of the Peace; but that being a station which calls for no intermingling with politics—no return to the duties of ordinary legislation—the present case involves a different principle, and is without a precedent in the history of our country.

Ex-President Adams has been called an agitator by his political opponents who by constant repetition have partly brought the nation to believe it. How will they reconcile their creed with this voluntary descent from the high elevation which the Chief Magistracy of the Nation has given him, to the comparatively insignificant station of Representative to Congress? In his reply to the solicitations of his constituents, asking him to become a candidate, he says—"If my fellow-citizens desire that I may be able to do them good, by representing them in the 22d Congress, I am not aware of any sound principle which would justify me in withholding them. Neither was I, if this private feeling interpose an obstacle to such an appointment. These, without doubt, he has a right to consult, having served his country in all the gradations of civil office, up to the highest which is in the power of the people to bestow. The election of such a man to our National Legislature would give dignity to the character and wisdom to the deliberations. In the present crisis of our affairs they are eminently needed, and the more so, because from many districts of our country, it is not the most capable, the most intelligent citizens who are elected, but those who are best acquainted with the art of political juggling. We shall not mention names, but the fact strikes us in the face. It is not the Adamses, the Websters, and the Everetts, who in such places are chosen to represent the people in the halls of legislation, but the Lippitts, the Tom Thurstons, and the Picochetts; provided only that they are sufficiently versed in the dogmas of a party, and are willing to go blindfold as its leading—strings shall guide them.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival gives little confirmation to the idea of a general war in Europe. The indications of quietude in France are little more than free discussions of public measures, and are scarcely more likely to lead to violence than the occasional effusions of very high spirits in our own country. The probability of an interference in the case of Belgium is very much diminished. As one step toward the settlement of the controversy between that country and the King of the Netherlands, the latter has consented that it shall form an independent province governed by his son as Lieutenant General, though it is doubted by some whether the concession has not come too late.

The most trifling accounts of the excesses committed by the Dutch soldiery in the late combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London. Letters published in the London Morning Chronicle, from a Clergyman of the Church of England, detail a series of horrible barbarities. According to his account, several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butchered before their parents' eyes. A private letter received in Paris says—"The Dutch villains in the late combat behaved with an atrocious barbarity and cruelty every kind of crime. Citizens without arms, fled from their houses, were crucified, burnt, had their hands ears and noses cut off, and their tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school were violated by these monsters, and afterwards massacred—in short, the diabolical deeds committed by these wretches are such that it is impossible to describe them, and I should not believe them if they were not confirmed by those who were present. The exasperation of the people of Belgium at these excesses has given additional strength to their determination never again to unite with Holland. In the mean time they begin to calculate their means of resistance. The population of Belgium is estimated at four millions, and the arms in the hands of the people are estimated at 200,000. A number of bearing arms in case of an invasion, is computed by M. Moreau de Jonnes at 1,100,000 men.

The French Chamber of Peers on Monday the 4th of October, constituted itself a Court of Justice, and passed several orders for the purpose of regulating the examinations and proceedings both against the accused ministers in custody and those who have not been arrested. A meeting of preliminaries the President was directed to write to each of the Peers, reminding them of the strict obligation imposed upon them to be present at the hearing of the impeachments, and to announce to them that the Court will subject the motives they may adduce for dispensing with their presence to the most rigorous examination—that every absence not sufficiently justified, will be viewed with marked displeasure, and noted in the minutes of the proceedings.

The Minister of the 5th of October, contains an ordinance calling on 20,000 young soldiers of the class of 1820, 60,000 of the class of 1828, and 28,000 of the class of 1814, all of whom are to take their departure for the place of rendezvous on their 25th of December. No explanation is given of this measure in the usual form of a report from the ministers to the king, but the journals, while they censure the ministry for this ordinance, agree that the only object of the measure is to thin the military and naval forces of the country on a respectable peace footing.

The Courier Français contradicts the authority, as it declares, of persons best acquainted with the intentions of the Cabinet of the European powers, the assertion that a general war in Europe is likely in any event to follow from the late revolt in Belgium. The hostile dispositions of Prussia are denied, and the mission of M. Humboldt's unqualified Frenchmen by his writings, is considered as a pledge of the friendly intentions of that power. One of the French journals affirms that Prussia "has recognized in the most frank manner the existing French government, and has declared her intention to interfere neither in the internal affairs of France nor those of the Netherlands." Ministers from Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, were presented to the French king on the 14th of Oct. On the same day the French minister of foreign affairs Philippe had been cheerfully recognized by Europe, and that notwithstanding the disturbances in Belgium, the peace of the continent might be maintained by the principle of non-interference. The Theresa Regency has acknowledged the French king. Rome and Naples have done the same, and transmitted to their respective ambassadors new letters of credence. The French journals seem to be contented with an interference will take place in any event. "Eight of our honours," says the Journal des Debats, "the Ambassador at the Congress of Vienna will have an article appear in the Augsburg Gazette, dated Warsaw, Sept. 30. The recognition of King Lewis-Philip on the part of Prussia has now taken place. The regulations lately issued with regard to French travelers in Poland and Russia have been repealed, and all Frenchmen may now pass the frontier freely, as before the late events, if the papers are regular."

The story of the cold reception given to the Duke of Montebello by the Court of Madrid, said to be wholly unfounded. M. de Montebello, the French Envoy, charged to notify to the King the accession of Lewis Philip, has been graciously received.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of October, M. Etienne brought up the report of the Petition Committee, on the petition of M. Gallery for the suppression of the Jesuits, a petition presented before the Chamber of Deputies, and which was read in a striking manner, and accompanied of the late oppressive treatment, observing that it should be watched with strict jealousy—that the state ought to discard from all share in the management of public affairs, persons whose professions were at variance with the rights and duties of the state; and that, therefore, the expulsion of the Jesuits prayed for by the petitioners would be an act of oppression, and contrary to the principles of universal toleration which the state ought to proclaim and maintain. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The Senegor of Marcellus, contains the following intelligence from Algiers—General Causel is putting every thing upon an excellent footing. He has revived the courage of the army. All the resignations sent in were accepted immediately. The Bedouins and the Moors are treated with sufficient severity. The Bey of Constantine has been marching on with his troops, having conquered towards Constantine, found his throne occupied by another Arab; bloody battle, the usurper was killed. The Bey resumed his throne, renounced all further attempts against us, and sent his submission to General Causel."

The Chamber of Commerce at Marcellus has published the following extract of a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated Sept. 20, 1850. "The Emperor of Tripoli, without any compulsory means on our part, signed on the 11th ult. a treaty, by which, expressly disavowing the calumnies of which the French Consul had been the object, he engaged to write a letter of apology to the King relative to the circumstances which led to the departure of that agent, and to pay 800,000 francs, as a reimbursement of the just claims of the French on the Regency of Tripoli. The Emperor, by other articles of the treaty, formally renounced, for himself and his successors, the right of sending out privateers against Christian Powers, and to abstain from exercising that right against the trading vessels of Tripoli. He renounced in his State the slavery of Christians; the tribute paid by European Governments, and the monopoly of trade. He engaged to give to foreign vessels, driven on the Tripolian shore, the necessary aid, and to pay the value of the effects that may be plundered, and pay a fine for murders committed on the crews belonging to such vessels. The Bey of Tripoli, by a treaty signed August 8, has contracted a similar engagement."

Spain. A Spanish Junta is said to have been formed at Bayona, composed of Isturiz, Calaveria, Sanchez, and Lopez Pinto. Refugees want neither arms nor money. A telegraphic dispatch from the Prefect of Bayonne of Oct. 3, says—"The garrison of Pampeluna has sent the following detachments to the various points of the frontier:—To the Valley of Bearn, 250 men; the Valley of Roncesvalles, 300; the Pyrenees, 150; Roncesvalles, 200; Bayona, 300; all infantry, and 400 Royalist Volunteers; the whole under the orders of Brigadier Juanito."

COMMERCIAL.

[By the British ship Robert Kerr] BELFAST, Oct. 12. Cotton.—Remains very dull, but there is little or no change in prices. A considerable supply has arrived direct from Hayti.

Wool.—Two cargoes of Anarchal Tar have arrived one of which has been sold since arrival. Grain.—Since our last the weather has proved very suspicious, not only for housing what grain was cut, but for ripening the Potatoes and late Oats, consequently prices have considerably declined. Yesterday when there was but a light sun, yet prices were rather low, owing to the dearth of supply of Liverpool and Glasgow markets. The quality of this year's crop proves very good, and yield's well at the mill. Barley supports its former price of 7s 6d to 8s for middling to good, and 8s 3d for prime. On Friday there was a lower price, but principally of inferior crops, which kind sold at 6s 6d to 11s per cwt. good red, however, brought 12s 6d to 12s 10d and white 6d more. The wheat this season proves of very indifferent quality, the wet and cold season prevented its filling.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr. Spies, Rowland, Apalachicola. Master, Schr. Mejicanos, Garrido, Vera Cruz.

Schr. Oscar, Vigne, Vera Cruz, Lizardi Brothers. Schr. Elisabeth, McCaughey, Havana, J. W. Zacharie & Co.

ARRIVED.

Ship Antioch, Rich, Castine, with mackerel, potatoes and oil, to the master.

Brig Christian, Kimball, from Bath, with hay, potatoes, oats and lumber, to the master.

Brig Watchman, Hazard, Baltimore, to the master. Gargo, to C. Byrne; G. Dorsey; Wallers, Lambeth & Pope; S. P. Morgan and Co.; J. Brewster; Theobald and Grant.

Brig Jasper, Colburn, Bath, with hay, potatoes and lumber to the master.

Brig Anna Maria, Thomkins, New York, cargo to Barstow & Adams, and A. Lewitheim.

Brig Adriatic, Evans, Pensacola, in ballast.

Brig Adeline, Nickels, Bath; bricks, lumber, hay, and produce to the master.

Brig Talisman, David, Jordan; hay, to master; mol. fish, &c. to C. D. Borden, and Rogers, Schr. Theobald, to J. W. Zacharie & Co.

Brig Coriolanus, Nicholson, Bath; produce and lumber to the master.

Schr. Duane, Green, Matanzas, with hides, Steamer Atlantic, Ryan, Matanzas, having in tow steamer Helen McGregor, with her cylinder head, piston and labor shaft, &c.—cargo: 1004 bales cotton to J. Linton, W. Bullitt, A. Fisk & Co., Reynolds, Byrne & Co., M. Antoine, Reynolds, Byrne & Co., York, Mascalero & Co. for the Steamer Helen McGregor, 20 bales more to T. B. Hyde, 1 box has to J. & L. Brewster, 2 boxes to Messrs. Harris & Gell, Messrs. Jackson, Marsh, Williams, Mosley, Janin, Kincaid, Poinset, McGuire and Family, Steamer Helen McGregor, Williams, from Fort Adams, with 1448 bales cotton to N. J. Dick & Co., Williams & Lea, J. Hagen & Co., Cooper, Caruthers & Co., Reynolds, Byrne & Co., M. White and order—4 passengers.

Steamer Souvenir, Sweet, from Donaldsonville—with 10 hds. sugar, 90 do molasses to Peyroux, Riviera & Co.; 10 bds do 28 hds sugar 22 bales cotton to J. Linton; 10 do to P. Dubertrand; 15 do to Theobald & Grant; sundries to owners on board; 26 cabin passengers.

Steamer Herald, Bendick, from the mouth of the Cumberland—with 1000 bales of cotton—40 cabin and 60 deck passengers.

Steamboat Opelousas, Sheridan, Bayou Steeple, with 35 bales cotton to Bayou Steeple, 40 do, 41 hds sugar 6 bbs molasses to Baron & Co., 40 bales cotton to N. Cox, 19 to John Linton, 18 to Williams & Lea, 1 hhd sugar to J. Lecomptier. Passed the steamer Atlantic with the Helen McGregor, in tow—each with a full cargo.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Hamburg for this port, the Wm. Baggar, Harris.

Hence at New York, Oct. 9, ship Office.

The owner of a box marked A. Hills, New Orleans, received per ship Olympia, capt. Wood from New York, is requested to call at PERRET & CHARBONNET for it and pay expenses thereon.

ORLEANS THEATRE. SALES AT AUCTION. LABELLE. On Sunday Evening, 27th, 28th & 29th JULY, Historical scenes of these three days, by Mrs. Arago and Duver.

TO RENT—The upper stories of one of the new three story buildings in Camp, between Common and Gravier streets. Apply to STETSON & AVERY.

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BLANKETS—A constant supply of Gray's French Blankets, by J. NAGER.

APPOINTING this day from the brig Watchman, from Baltimore, one hundred barrels of Campbell's superior Baltimore BLIN, to be sold direct from the vessel on board. Apply to THOMSON & GRANT.

AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FACTORAGE BUSINESS. THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves in the above line of business, under the firm of GIBBS & PIQUET.

THE subscriber having returned to this city, and yielding to the invitation of several of his former pupils, informs the public that he will devote a part of his time in giving lessons on the violin, and accompaniment on the piano. He avails himself of this opportunity to state, that he has himself for sale a quantity of MUSIC, of every description. His residence is at No. 120 St. Ann street. (Nov 28) HERZ.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE SCHR. DART, Adams master, is ready to receive cargo, and is in every respect a good vessel. The Atlas and Appalachicola trade would be preferred. Stays below deck 500 barrels or the bulk thereof; sails well and is of easy draft of water. For further particulars apply to the captain on board. THOMSON & GRANT.

FOR BALTIMORE.—Passage only. The fine sailing A. I. Pack, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on the river, loading, about the 25th, and will sail the 30th, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR THE BRASSOS ST. JAGO. The fine fast sailing ship, SWAIN, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail with dispatch; for freight of passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board opposite the Blue Store or to J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The new brig AVIS, stands A No. 1, is coppered and copper fastened. Apply to THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

FOR VERACRUZ. The hermaphrodite brig GENEVA, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail at the end of this week. For freight of 300 barrels or passage, having good accommodations, apply to SIMON CUCULIU.

FOR BOSTON. The ship OLYMPIA, Capt. Wood, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on the 25th. Apply to PERRET & CHARBONNET.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE. THE subscribers, having removed from No. 28 to No. 7, Chartres street, tenders his thanks to those who have hitherto been pleased to favor him with their custom, and solicits a continuation of their patronage.

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